中國報春研究補遺

陳封懷

中國科學院植物分類研究所

ANNOTATION ON NEW AND NEWLY DESCRIBED CHINESE PRIMULAS

By F. H. CHEN

Institute of Systematic Botany, Academia Sinica

西南高原是報春植物薈萃的地方，幾十年前外國植物學家派人來到這地方搜集標本。滇川康藏邊區地帶，窮鄉僻壤，無一沒有他們的足跡。這樣的搜集總算是無孔不入了。在這幾十年中，採集的結果，前後發現了報春新種有上百種之多。以後雖然他們仍繼續採集，但是很少再能發現新種。他們相信報春新種在中國沒有多大的希望再找到了。然而事實不是如此，抗日戰爭前十年中靜生生物調查所，在滇川邊區採集，在貢噶嶺發現了新報春三種：*Primula sikangensis* Chen, *Primula Yuana* Chen, *Primula longi-pinnatifida* Chen. 新變種三種：*Primula gemmifera* var. *amoena* Chen, *Primula obconica* var. *alba* Chen, *Primula Chamaethauma* var. *chiukiangensis* Chen. 在昆明附近呈貢縣也發現新報春 *Primula asarifolia* Fletch. 同時中山大學植物研究所在貴州採集發現了 *Primula Tsiangii* W. W. Smith, 在廣東採集，發現了 *Primula kwangtungensis* W. W. Smith.

前靜生生物調查所末了一次在滇西採集 (1940)，又發現新種一種，載愛丁堡植物學會會報 (1946)，但未具拉丁文說明，因爲當時我曾提到這個新種希望在中國發表，所以他們特爲我保留，僅用英文描述，并註明 "Mss." 故此次須得重新用拉丁文發表。

四年前 1946，廬山植物園組織贛西北植物調查團。在修武銅三縣採集，發現新報春一種，當時在抗戰剛結束，國內研究出版事業還沒有恢復，所以在愛丁堡植物園研究彙報廿期中發表了。在這篇文中還有需要補充的地方和幾點錯誤，在本文中糾正。

今年春天浙大生物系在杭縣小和採集，採得報春一種由吳長春先生寄來定名，經我研究認爲同江西西北的新種類同，但有許多差異，定爲新變種，藉在此文中發表。

從以上所記載的事實，證明我國的植物調查只能得到初步的了解。若是要明瞭全國植物的種類，我們須要繼續不斷的努力呢。

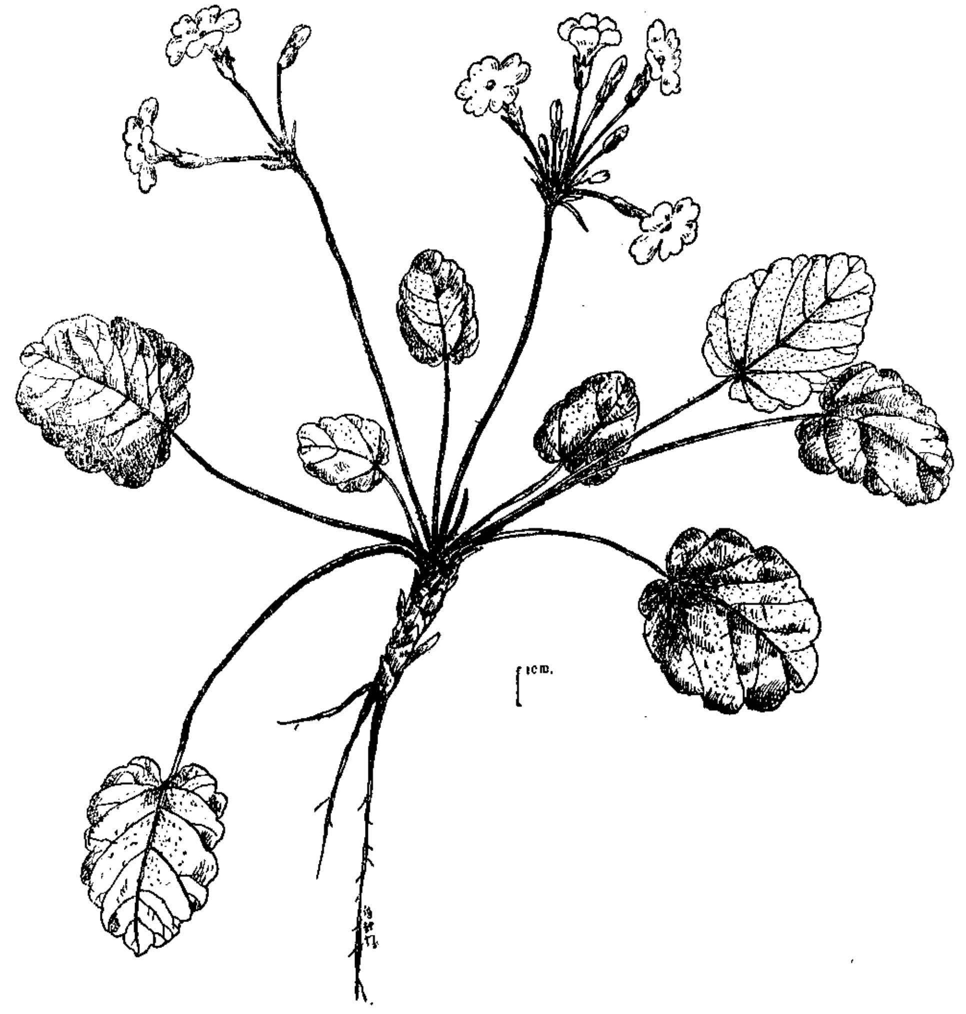
Primula interjacens Chen, Sp. nov. **景東報春**（一圖）

多年生草本具壯碩宿根，葉具長葉柄。葉薄表面有纖毛，背面有黃綠色粉末一層，約三至五分長，二分半至四分半寬，闊心臟形，或圓形，邊緣有波狀的缺刻或不整齊之圓鋸齒。尖

頭平禿,基部心臟形。葉柄五至八分長,基部有葉鞘,兩面皆有竹節狀醬色之纖毛。花總柄八至十分長,有細密纖毛,其繖形花序上有四至八朵花。花苞一分長,披針形或長三角形。具稀散之纖毛,不生粉末。花柄一分半長,有纖毛。花萼七厘長,五厘寬,狹鐘形,具顯著之纖毛,有時具粉末。萼片爲萼長二分之一,長三角形。花冠淺紅色,二分直徑。花瓣一分長,闊倒卵形,尖頭凹缺,花筒約與花萼筒二倍長,花柱露出於花筒之嘴沿。

滇西: 景東縣,屏柄部,岩石上,海拔 2200m. 劉瑛, *2927* 號, 1940, 一月十日(模式標本號藏昆明工作站標本室及廬山工作站標本室); 同一地點, 劉瑛, *2904* 號, 同年,一月十日;王家鎮? 岩石上,海拔 2200m. 劉瑛 *2855*, 同年一月七日。

此新種與 *Primula pellucida* Franch. 同 *Primula Cavaleriei* Petitm. 二種近緣,但是分別的地方是葉背面的黃色粉末,同時葉柄和花柄皆有褐色的纖毛。此種又同 *Pri-*



圖一: 景東報春 Primula interjacens Chen

mula malacoides Franch.（按此種是溫室中普通栽培品種，北京花市稱之爲小花鮮荷蓮）相近，但其花冠美麗之程度，和葉片張展之姿態，其觀賞價值遠超過之。可惜採集時候，沒有收到種子，也沒有採得幼苗回來。此種植物是宿根類，栽培繁殖可以利用牠的地下莖根部。在鮮荷蓮方面無此便利矣。若是能够引歸栽培，不但可以點綴我們的園景，而且能够在溫室中促成栽培，可以在冬季看到牠的美麗花朵。

此種我本命名爲 *Primula chingtungensis,* 後來同愛丁堡斯密司教授商討，他建議採用 *Primula interjacens* 蓋有含有兩者之間的意義，較爲洽當，故同意他的主張。但中文名稱仍命爲景東報春較爲合適。

Species affinis *P. Cavalerici* Petitm. et *P. pellucidae* Franch. a quibus foliis cordatis subtus farinosis inter alia differt.

Herba perennis rhizomate satis crasso. Folia longe petiolata; lamina membranacea, supra sparsim pubescentia, infra farina tenui viridi-flava praedita, 3-5 cm. longa, 2.5-4.5 cm. lata, cordato-ovata vel orbicularia, apice rotundata, basi cordata, margine undulata vel late crenata; petiolus 5-8 cm. longus, basi vaginatus, undique pilis articulatis fulvidis indutus. Scapus 8-10 cm. longus, pilis iisdem plus minusve hirsutus, umbellam 4-8-floram gerens; bracteae circ. 1 cm. longae, lanceolatae, acuminatae, sparse hirsutae, nunc farinosae; pedicelli ad 1.5 cm. longi, similiter hirsuti. Calyx 7 mm. longus, 5 mm. latus, anguste campanulatus, pilis conspersus atque aliquando farinosus, circ. ad medium in lobos triangulari-lanceolatos divisus. Corolla pallide rosea; limbus 2 cm. diametro, lobis 1 cm. longis, late obovatis, alte emarginatis; tubus calycem fere duplo superans. Stylus longus oram attingens. Capsula . . . . .

This new species is related to both *Primula pellucida* Franch. and *P. Cavalerici* Petitm., but can be distinguished from the latter ones by the covering of yellow meal on leaves beneath, by rounded leaves and by larger flowers. At first glance, it seems to be more related to *P. Cavalerici,* but the latter can be easily separated from this new species by its brown hirsute hairs covering both petioles and scapes. This interesting plant lies between *P. malacoides* and *P. Cavaleriei,* but it is superior to both of them in respect of its beautiful display of the larger flowered umbels and graceful spreading foliage. It is worthy to introduce this species into cultivation and particularly to be used in forcing under greenhouse.

The author is indebted to Professor William Wright Smith of Edinburgh for suggesting the present name of this species.

Primula ranunculoides Chen in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edin. xx. 120. pl. CCLIX (1948). **毛茛葉報春**

多年生柔嫩草本，七至八分高，葉薄膜狀，光滑，葉柄長，羽狀分裂，六至十分長，尖端楔形，分成三裂，一至二分長，一至二分寬。具深刻鋸齒。兩面有微細之褐色鱗片狀之斑點，兩旁之裂片較小，呈卵圓形，邊緣有尖鋸齒。葉柄光滑，二至二分半長。花總柄線狀，極柔嫩，六至七分長，光滑。上面生二至四朵花，花苞短，線狀，花柄二至三分長，花萼五厘長，鐘形，向基部分裂。略有稀散之纖毛。萼片披針形，花冠淡紫色，漏斗形，一分半至二分直徑。花瓣外展，心臟形，尖頭凹缺。蒴果未見。

江西武寧，銀爐，潭洞寺，近池塘的潮澤地。熊耀國 *1000* 號，1945，三月廿七日（模式標本存廬山標本室）。

按報春屬中羽狀葉部 *Pinnatae* Section 中，以前僅發現四種，分佈於西北之陝西及東部之安徽浙江：堇葉報春 *Primula cicutarifolia* Pax，採自杭州靈隱寺，菲氏報春，*P. Filchnerae* Knuth，採自陝西秦嶺，牻牛兒葉報春 *P. erodioides* Schltr. 採自安徽地點不詳，馬氏報春 *P. Merrilliana* Schltr. 採自安徽地點不詳（此二種是鍾觀光先生所採）。武寧之新種與堇葉報春甚近似，但有較長的葉片。而且葉面佈滿鱗狀的斑點，以及長花柄，較大的花朵等特徵皆能够顯出不同的地方。

此種在 1946 年由熊耀國帶來幼苗數棵栽培園中。結果生長很好。但是不常開花。偶而在春季開放數朵，從未結實。根部有時生出匐枝數條，如同草莓狀態，此種特性在其他種類少見的。

Species affinis *P. cicutarifolia* Pax a qua foliis pinnatifidis lobis sursum grosse dentatis facile distinguitur.

Planta tenuis, 7-8 cm. alta. Folia membranacea, glabra, utrinque fuseo-squamosa, longe, petiolata, pinnatifida, 6-10 cm. longa, lobo teminali cuneato, tripartito, 1-2 cm. longo, 1-2 cm. lato, profunde dentato, lobis lateralibus parvis, ovatis, grosse incisis. Petiolus glaber 2-2.5 cm. longus. Scapus filiformis, 6-7 cm. longus, glaber, umbellam 2-4 floram gerens. Bracteae breves, lineares, glabrae. Pedicelli 2-3 cm. longi. Calyx 5 mm. longus, campanulatus, puberulus, ad basin fere partitus, lobis lineari-lanceolatis. Corolla albo-purpurea, infundibuliformis, 1.5-2 cm. diam. lobis explanatis, cordatis, emarginatis. Capsula non visa.

West Kiangsi: Wuling Hsien, Ying Nu, Tang Tung Tze Temple, in marshy place near the pond. Hsiung No. 1000. March 27th, 1945. (Type in Herb. Lushan Bot. Gard.).

Before the discovery of this species there have been known four species of Primula of the *Pinnata* Section found in eastern and northern China. They are: *P. cicutarifolia* Pax found by Limpricht in Hanchow, Ling Ying Temple near West Lake in 1913, *P. Filchnerae* Knuth found by Filchner in Tsin-ling-shan between Hsi-ngan and Hsiau-yi, Shensi in 1904, *P. erodoides* Schltr. found by K. K. Tsoong in Anhwei without precise locality in 1910 and *P. Merrilliana* Schltr. by K. K. Tsoong in Anhwei without precise locality in the same year. The present species is the fifth one. It is close to *P. cicutarifolia* Pax but from the latter it is distinguished by its longer pinnatifid leaves covered by minute rust-like scales all over the both sides and by larger showy flowers with erect long pedicels.

The plant was introduced into cultivation in Lushan Botanical Garden in 1946, brought in by Mr. Y. K. Hsiung from type locality. It was planted in pots and also in shady rockeries. It often gives rise of several stolons like strawberry in spring but seldom has flowers (I saw only once that a plant had one scape with three flowers which soon faded out).

Primula ranunculoides Chen var. **minor** Chen, var. nov. **小葉毛茛報春**

總根發達，葉小而柔嫩，三至至六分長，五至十厘寬，不具褐色鱗狀的斑點。花柄四分長。花序生一至二朵花。蒴果圓形。

浙江杭縣小和山，海拔 50m.，叢林下，1949 年四月，仲崇信。花紫紅色。

此新變種的特徵是具有較長的總根和他的光滑不具褐色鱗狀斑點的葉片。除此以外從外形看起來似乎僅有大小高矮的區別。

在羽狀葉部 *Pinnatae* Section 中，這種變種是第六次發現的，從這幾種上的同異和近緣的關係，我們藉此可以探求牠的變異原因以及觀察牠的生態情形，遺傳系統種種現象。誠屬一種很有趣的問題。

A typo statura nano, radice longe crasso; foliis tenuioribus, 3-6 cm. longis, 5-10 mm. latis, utrinque non fusco-squamosis; scapis circ. 4 cm. longis. umbellis 1-2-floris, capsulis globosis differt.

This tiny plant is a miniature of *P. ranunculoides* Chen, but its long taproot, its glabrous leaves without minute rust-like spots and its umbel with fewer flowers will distinguish itself readily from the species.

This is the sixth form in the *Pinnatae* Section found in Eastern China. The discovery of this new variety is interesting, for it forms a close link between the members in the section.

1950 年十二月於牯嶺廬山植物園。